के दौरान गेंहूं के न्यूनतम समर्थन तथा उत्पादन की लागत को दर्शाता है।

(रु० प्रति क्विं)

फसल वर्ष	न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य	उत्पादन की प्रक्षेपित लागत की रेंज (सी० 3)
1995-96	380	353—454
1996-97	415*	338—513
1997-98	455*	360—479

*इसके अलावा, सरकार ने सार्वजनिक एजेंसियों को बिक्री हेतु देय 1.4.97 से 30.6.97 तक की अवधि के दौरान 60 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तथा 1.4.98 से 30.6.98 के दौरान 55 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल का केन्द्रीय बोनस दिया है।

Foodgrains production by 2002 A.D.

3234. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINSITER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of foodgrains production by the year 2002 is 225 million tonnes;

(b) whether this works out to a growth rate of 4.5 per cent per annum; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) and (b) The Draft Ninth Five Year Plan (1997—2002) prepared by the Planning Commission has fixed a target of 231 million tonnes for the year 2001-02 which works out to a compound growth rate of 3.05 per cent per annum. However, this is being reviewed in the light of the National Agenda for Governance which aims at doubling food production and making India hunger free in the ten years.

(c) In order to realise the full potential of growth of every region, a regionally differentiated strategy for agricultural development has been evolved giving adequate emphasis on the timely avilablity of credit, insurance coverage, inputs, transfer of technology and upgradation of skills.

Beneficiaries of Crop Insurance Scheme

3235. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINSITER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers benefited by the Crop Insurance Scheme after its introduction, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Governmnet to popularise the scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) A Statement indicating State-wise details of number of farmers benefitted under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) from 1985-86 to 1996-97 is annexed (*See below*).

(b) Steps have been taken from time to time to pupularise Crop Insurance. These include organizing Workshops and Awareness programmes by the implementing agenceis *i.e.* General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) for the official of State Governments, financial institutions and the farmers. In addition, pamphlets (in vernacular language) on Crop Insurance are distributed/displayed in the agricultural exhibitions organised by the State authorities.

Statement

State-wise details fo farmers benefited under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme from 1985-86 to 1996-97

Sl. No.	State	Number of farmers benefitted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18,51,600
2.	Assam	18,266
3.	Bihar	7,37,857
4.	Goa	3,019
5.	Gujarat	27,26,305
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6,110

Sl. No.	State	Number of farmers benefitted
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5,291
8.	Karnataka	3,60,595
9.	Kerala	88,835
10.	Maharashtra	26,56,911
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15,18,691
12.	Meghalaya	3,837
13.	Orissa	8,57,202
14.	Rajasthan	1,35,749
15.	Tamil Nadu	3,57,058
16.	Tripura	16,464
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,29,801
18.	West Bengal	6,26,834
19.	A & N Islands	6
20.	Pondicherry	3,191
	TOTAL	1,21,03,622

Opening of KVKs in Andhra Pradesh

3236. SHRI YERRA NARAYANA SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pelased to state:

(a) whether Government have recieved a request from Andhra Pradesh Government to sanction seven more Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any delay in sanctioning these KVKs in the State; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Council has received request from Andhra Pradesh Government for establishment of 7 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the districts of Nellore, Prakasam, Adilabad, Krishna, Cuddapah, Khamam and Nizamabad. The ICAR has already established KVKs in 15 districts in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. the Council has a proposal to strengthen Zoanl Agricultral Research Stations (ZARS) located in the districts of Parkasam, Nellore and Adilabad to take up additional functions of KVKs during the IX Five Year Plan. The establishment of KVKs in the remaining four districts will depend upon the availability of additional financial resources during the IX Plan period.

Soil Erosion in Orissa

3237. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing soil erosion in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the measures adopted to check soil erosion in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the main reasons for the increasing soil erosion are unscientific exploitation of the land resources, over-grazing, shifting cultivation, deforestation, haphazard mining etc.

(c) Various schemes, as detailed below, are being implemented by the Government of India to control soil erosion in the State of Orissa.

1. Soil conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects.
2. National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Areas.
3. Drought Prone Area Programme.
4. Integrated Wasteland Development Project.
5. Plantation of Miscellaneous and commercial Species in Wastelands.

Externally aided projects *viz.*

(i) Integrated Watershed Development Project with World Bank assitance and

(ii) Indo-Danish Comprehensive Watershed Development Project are also being implemented for this purpose.

Under these programmes, various soil conservation measures like construction of check dams, diversion channels, water